BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY, DECEMBER* 14, 1811. [NUMBER 1006.

IT has been Refolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Laſt Will and Codicil of EDWARD ARMSTRONG late Captain of Infantry in the Hon'ble the Eaſt India Company's Service at Bombay having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DOMINICK STEPHEN FALLON Captain in the Same Service one of the Executors named in ſaid will all Perſons concerned are hereby apprized thereof, Dated the 27th November 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

In the Goods of AGA MAHOMED BABANEY deceaſed.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tueſday the 17 h day of Dec. Inſt.

AT Mr. KENNEDY's Office in Rampart Row, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon Nine Elegant Gold Embroidered Shawls being part of the Eſtate of the ſaid AGA MAHOMED BABANEY.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,
REGISTER
And Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

Bombay dated 9th December 1811.

મરનાર·આગા·મહંમદ·બીબાની
નો·માલ *

બાહેર·લીલંદુ·કરીને·વેચવો·તારીખ ૧૭ મી·ડીસંબર·માસે·મહીનાની એ·મંગલવારને·દીને·મીશતર·ફનેહી·શાહેબની·કારીરા·મધ·ફોટની·શરીલ આગલ·બપોરે·કલાક ૧૨ નાં·શાલ·નં ૧ ૯ નવ·શુનેરી·ચીકંન·મરલી·એ માલ·મરનાર·આગા·મહંમદ·બીબાની નાં·જરાટેટ·મધનો·માલછે—તારીખ ૯ મી·ડીસંબર ૧૮૧૧ ❀

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN THE

Marine Yard,

AT NOON,

On SATURDAY next, the 21ſt Inſtant,

THE GOOD SHIP

CHARLES BAILLIE,

Now lying in the Harbour,

BURTHEN 900 Tons or thereabouts: Built at Chittagong five or ſix years ago, and Coppered to the Bo[illegible]

The Veſſel may be inſ[illegible] previous to the Sa[illegible] Meſſrs. BRUCE, F[illegible] whoſe Office a lift [illegible]

Two months C[illegible] approved Securi[illegible]

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGERS have the pleaſure of announcing to the Public, that

On TUESDAY next, the 17th Inſtant,

WILL BE REPRESENTED

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF

A diſtreſſed Widow & her Infant Family,

THE COMEDY

OF

The Poor Gentleman,

WITH AN ORIGINAL

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE.

After the Play,

The much admired Duet of THE BUTTERFLY *and a Recitation of the* MELOLOGUE *on National Muſic from the Pen of* ANACREON MOORE.

Accompanied by Appropriate Muſic.

THE WHOLE WILL CONCLUDE

WITH AN ENTERTAINING EXHIBITION

From the Celebrated Pantomime

OF

HARLEQUIN'S ELEMENTS,

As repreſented at Covent Garden.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre on Monday and Tueſday next, till 3 o'clock on the latter day.

The Price of Box and Pit Tickets will be the ſame, as heretofore, 8 Rupees each, but an extraordinary number will be prepared to enable thoſe who may be pleaſed to indulge their charitable diſpoſition to it's fulleſt extent.

No Gallery Tickets for ſale.

Doors to be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performance to commence at half paſt 6 o'clock preciſely.

No money to be taken at the door.

N. B. The Managers requeſt that ſuch Gentlemen as do not accompany families to the Theatre, will have the goodneſs to prefer the Pit to the Box part of the Houſe, that the latter may be reſerved as much as poſſible for the accommodation of the Ladies. An arrangement which has their convenience for its object, is ſure to be readily complied with.

There are two doors to the Pit, on oppoſite ſides of the Theatre.

The Managers are under the neceſſity of ſtating that no Gentlemen can be admitted behind the ſcenes; excepting thoſe who are engaged in the repreſentation.

Bombay, 14*th December* 1811.

Freight

FOR BENGAL,

THE GOOD SHIP

SULAMANY,

T. D. PITEY,

COMMANDER,

Sailing in the courſe of a few [illegible] application to be made [illegible] COWASJEE.

Bombay, 14th December 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 16th Inſt.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOWS' STREET,

A variety of Houſehold Furniture Plate &c. the property of a family leaving this country, conſiſting of a ſet of Europe Mahogany Dining Tables, Couches, Chairs, a large and uſeful aſſortment of Plate and Plated ware, ſome China, Glaſs and Earthen ware, a ſmall and valuable collection of Books &c. &c. &c. Alſo ſome ſets of Europe Buggy and Chariot Harneſs, ſome elegant 8 and 4 light Luſtres, Europe Carpets, half a pipe of very fine old Sheraz Wine, ſome Stationary &c. &c. &c. At 12 o'Clock ſeveral Saddle Horſes.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 16th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

FIVE half Cheſts of Engliſh Claret imported per the H. C. ſhip Charles Mills from the Houſe of Williams and Craſthwaith for and on account of the concerned.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 16th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

IN MEADOW STREET,

THE Wearing Apparel and effects of the late Lieutenant PERCY of the Grenadier Battalion deceaſed, the ſale to commence preciſely at 10 o clock.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for Private Sale on Commiſſion an elegant new Europe built Phaeton with Harneſs lately imported.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Roomy and Convenient Pleaſure Yatch with all her Stores and Apparel as ſhe now lies at the New Bunder Pier, particulars may be known on application to Meſſrs. BAXTER, FERRAR and Co.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 16th Inſtant,

Will be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

SOME Europe Aſh Boat Oars, for and on account of the concerned.

Bombay, 14th December 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On TUESDAY next the 17th inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED,

By Mr. Tyrrell,

THE CORNER OF BAKEHOUSE LANE,

AND ADJOINING TO THE ROPE WALK:

Who is proceeding to Europe,

THE Whole of his Houſehold Furniture &c. conſiſting, of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds, Plate, Plated, China, Glaſs & Earthen Ware,—Alſo ſome Excellent Madeira, Claret and Beer in Bottles &c. &c. &c.

N. B. At 12 o'Clock preciſely will be ſold an Excellent Toued ſquare Piano Forte by Clementi, & Co. nearly new,—the Articles may be ſeen on Monday, after 10 o'Clock.

Bombay, 14th December 181[illegible]

BOMBAY RACES.

1812

FIRST MEETING.

TO BE RUN FOR

ON *MONDAY*, THE 6TH JANUARY 1812.

THE BYCULLA SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, for Maiden Colts—Rupees 200 each, with Rupees 800 from the Fund *One Two Mile Heat, weight for age*, Byculla Standard,* To be kept open until the 16th December, 181[illegible] H. F.

Gentlemen intending to enter horſes for this purſe are requeſted to ſend in their names on the 16th December to the Secretary at the Courier Office.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1000, from the Fund, for all Horſes, *weight for age*, Byculla Standard; *Heats Two Miles*; to be open until the 4th of January, when the Horſes are to be named, and no entering at the Poſt.

FRIDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.

A PLATE given by Mr. FORBES, value £ 100 for Maiden Horſes carrying 9 *Stone;—One Three Mile Heat.*

A GIVE AND TAKE PLATE, of Rupees 800 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone; Heats One Mile and a half.*

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of Rupees 200 each for Maiden Horſes of all ages, carrying Oxford Cup weights; *One Three Mile Heat*;—For 4 yr. olds 7 St. 7lbs. 5 yr. olds 8 St. 7 lbs. 6 yr. olds 9 St. and aged 9 St. 4 lbs.

A PURSE of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all Colts, *weight for age*, Byculla Standard; *Heats One Mile and a half.*

SECOND MEETING.

TO BE RUN FOR

On MONDAY, THE 3D FEBRUARY 1812.

THE LADIE'S PURSE, of for all Horſes *weight for age* Byculla Standard *Heats Two Miles.*

THE MALET STAKES of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1200 from the Fund for all Horses carrying 10 *Stone One Three Mile Heat.*

FRIDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE BACHELOR'S PURSE of Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 7lbs. *Heats Two Miles.* The Winner of the *Malet Stakes* to carry 7lbs extra.

A GIVE & TAKE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees 400 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone*: *One Two Mile Heat.* The Winner of the *Give and take* at the first Meeting to carry 7lbs extra.

TUESDAY, THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE GOLD CUP value £100 given by the *Turf Club* in the poss ssion of Col. ATKINS—Challenged by Mr FORBES—and Mr. REMINGTON staking 300 Rupees each. the Horses carrying 9 *Stone—Heats Two Miles P. P.*

A SWEEP TAKES of 3 Gold Mohurs each with Rupees 400 from the Fund for the Beaten Horses of the season, to be weighted by the Stewards *One Three Mile Heat.*

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* *Byculla Standard.*

2 years old to carry	- - -	a Feather.
3 do.	- - - - - -	st. 7. lbs. 3.
4 do.	- - - - - -	8. 3.
5 do.	- - - - - -	8. 12.
6. do.	- - - - - -	9. 3.
Aged	- - - - - -	9. 5.

S. BEAUFORT.
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1811.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

The following was accidentally omitted in the list of Promotions at the War Office dated June 18th 1811. *47th Regiment Foot, Brevet Major Robert Kelly to be Major vice Cumming.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY. DECEMBER 14, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,
DECEMBER 1, 1811.

MR THEODORE FORBES, to be Commercial Agent at Mocha, vice Rudland.

Mr Evan Hamilton Baillie, to be Assistant to the Register to the Zillah of Surat, vice Forbes.

Mr. William Wilkins, to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Last night an elegant ball and supper was given to the settlement, by Major Mallet, and the Officers of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, at the new Mess-room at the King's Barracks.

ARRIVALS,—Major Osborne, European Regt.
Lieutenant Elder, ditto.
Captain Eldridge, ditto.
Lieutenant Colonel T. Munn. 2d B. 6th R.
Captain Salter,
Assistant Surgeon J. G. Strachan, E. R.
Lieutenant G. L. Gilchrist, B. E. R.
Ensign Leighton, 1st B. 18th R.
Lieutenant McKenna, B. E. R.
Ensign Ottey, 2d B. 6th R.
Lieutenant J. Eamonson, 2d B. 6th R.
DEPARTURES,—Cornet W. Babington 6th M. N. C.
Assistant Surgeon J. Duncan.
Ditto Thomas Tomkinson.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

December 7th Arrived His Majesty's Ship Illustrious, Captain Maunsell, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore W. B. Broughton, from Sea.

10th Ship Charles Bayley. Captain George Hammit, from Madras.

10th Sailed Hon'ble Company's Ketch Rodney, Captain Thomas Smee, to Surat.

Yesterday Arrived the Ship Lowjee Family, Captain Adams, and the Asia, Capt. Seton, from Java; Passenger Lieutenant Davidson of the H. C. Marine, Agent for Transport.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 21st.

The H. C. Bark Active, sailed on her return to Calcutta, on the same day as the Modeste.

The Modeste spoke the cutter Dispach, from this place, within a few day sail of Java.

The ship Coromandel, Capt. Cameron, from hence, (having left the Bengal Pilot on the 8th ultimo) was seen going into Penang.

We are happy to understand, the Ship Hope, from China, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, was spoken with by His Majesty's Ship Modeste off Poulo Bouton, and may be hourly expected. The accounts of the Markets for Bengal Cotton were very favorable, that article having risen from 12½ to 15 Tales per Peicul.

The Cornwall, transport, Captain Henderson, had reached Penang, on her return to Bengal.

We understand, General Jumel is on board of the Cornwall,

Commodore Hayes remained at Batavia; and was to leave it on the 22d ultimo, in the Aurora.

NOVEMBER 22.

The shipping interests of Bombay, we are happy to understand, are likely to derive additional security against the danger incident to ships approaching the harbour, from the want of a light on the Sunk Rock; a floating light having lately been completed by Mr. Bowen, under the orders of government, for that purpose, which will be shipped for Bombay, in the course of a few days.

ARRIVALS.*

Nov. 18.—Hon. C.'s ships Retreat, Lord Castlereagh, Lady Castlereagh, Surry, Walthamstow, Tottenham and Warren Hastings, from England, 30th May.

Ditto.—H. M.'s ship Modeste, from Java, 21st October.

Ditto.—Suffolk, from Penang, 2d ditto.

Ditto.—Mentor, ditto, 20th ditto.

Ditto.—Shaw Alum, from Pegue.

Ditto.—Gram Para, from Lisbon, 12th April and Rio Janeiro, 12th August.

NOVEMBER 23d,

Yesterday morning, accounts were received from Kedgeree, of the arrival at that place, of the Country ship Angelica, Captain Macfarlane, from Port Louis, Isle of France, the 12th ultimo.

The Angelica fell in with and spoke His Majesty's frigate Phaeton, Captain Pellew, on the 19th instant—from Java, bound to Bengal.

The following Passengers have arrived from the Isle of France on the Angelica, viz.

Capt. A. Graham, Bengal Artillery,
Lieut. G. Boyd, Bengal Volunteers,
Lieut. H. Davidson, Ditto,
Cornet Warde, Bengal Cavalry,
Mr. A. McNeil, Country Service,
AND
125 Sepoys and Followers.

Letters received by the Angelica, mention the arrival at Port Louis about the 5th of October, of the homeward-bound ship Bheemoolah, from this port.

Her Commander, Captain Chauvett, we are extremely sorry to state, died about a fortnight after leaving the Pilot.

The Bheemoolah had sailed from Port Louis previus to the departure of the Angelica, in prosecution of her voyage to England.

Yesterday, an Express reached town from Kedgeree, announcing the arrival at that place His Majesty's frigate Phaeton, Captain Pellew, from Java and Penang.

We understand, the Phaeton whilst standing in for Saugor, saw a vessel steering towards the River, supposed to be the Hope, from China.

Private letters from Penang, state, that several of the officers of the China ships had been detained, to give evidence in the Trial which is to come on at the next Sessions for the murder of two natives, who were unfortunately killed by the discharge of a shot, from one of the Indiamen in the harbour, whilst firing a salute, in honor of the fall of Java.

Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 21st.

Late on Sunday night, an express reached town from Kedgeree, with advice of the arrival of His Majesty's frighate Modeste, the Honorable Captain Elliot, having on board the Right Honorable the Governor General, and part of his suite.

The Modeste sailed from Java, on the 18th ultimo, touched at Malacca and Penang, and left the latter place on the 1st Current.

On his Lordship's landing on Tuesday morning, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship was received at the Ghaut, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of supreme Council, Major General Macan, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, who joined His Lordship in procession, and walked to the Government House; the streets leading from the Ghaut to the Government House, being lined on each side by the European and Native Troops of the Garrison, and the Calcutta Native Militia.—A public Breakfast was then given to the principal Gentlemen of the settlement, and his Lordship afterwards resumed his seat in Council, as notified in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 19th instant.

Accounts were received in town on Monday last, of the death of the celebrated Marhatta Chieftain Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which happened on the 27th October 1811.

BOMBAY,

BIRTHS.—On the 10th inst. the Lady of Brigadier General Malcolm, of a daughter.

On the 11th instant the Lady of Lieut. John Hawkins of the Engineer Corps of a daughter.

At Tannah the Lady of Major Boye of a Son.

Mrs. Farrar of a daughter,

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—Yesterday morning, the 20th current, at the New Roman Catholic Church, Bortuk-khanna, by the Rev. Frè Manoel de Rozario; Mr. Bartholomew Barber, junior, to Miss Elizabeth Hare.

On Sunday the 10th instant, Mr. William Stopford, to Miss Ann Cumming.

On the 4th instant, by the Reverend Doctor Henderson, at the House of W. Mathews, Esq. at Juanpore, Lieutenant Hugh Wrottesley, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Brother of Sir John Wrottesley, Bart, of Wrottesley Hall, Staffordshire, to Miss Emma Mathews.

A Bhaognipore, on Monday the 11th instant, at the House of Sir Frederich Hamilton, Baronet, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson; Edward Watson, Esq. of the Civil Service, and Judge and Magistrate of Benares, to Miss Bathie, eldest daughter of the Reverend Dr, Bathie.

Extracts from the English Papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
JUNE 6th 1811.

LORD COCHRANE's MOTION.

Lord Cochrane said, he rose to move for the production of some papers relative to the Admiralty Courts at Malta. He did not call for these papers without good grounds. He pledged himself, if the papers were produced, and if the House would go into an investigation of the subject, a series of abuses would be detected, such as had paralyzed the Navy of England. If these abuses were removed, one-third of the present Navy would be capable of doing as much as the whole Navy were able at present to do. He merely wished the Courts of Admiralty to do their duty, in abiding by the laws relative to the distribution of the produce of prizes—[Here, being under some hesitation, he said he trusted to the indulgence of the House—Is was a considerable time since he had last trespassed on their attention—Perhaps in another Session or to he would acquire more confidence.] He did not mean to say that the Navy would not do their duty without reward; but it was contrary to the principles of human nature to think, if they received the reward of their labours, they would not be more eager in the discharge of it. The Courts of Admiralty frequently, in cases about which there could be no litigation, took the half, and sometimes nearly the whole of the produce. He should read, with permission, an extract, from a letter, from an Officer is the East Indies to his Agent here, as it threw light on the subject—[Here he read a long extract, complaining of the Vice-Admiralty Court in India.] He asked if it was fair that Courts shonld, for merely doing their duty, be allowed to take sums of money amounting to the value of the prize. The Commerce of France was carried on to an extent which would not be believed in this country— almost indeed without interruption; and what did this proceed from? It had been stated at a public meeting, by one of the Ministry, that the ships of France were now seen, except with our flags on them. But were we the [illegible] this? It shewed a total ignorance of the subject—He held in his hand the Proctor of the Court at Malta, which [illegible] fathoms and a quarter [illegible] both as Proctor and Marshal—and as Proctor made a charge for attending upon himself, for seeing himself, and consulting himself as Marshal.—Here he read a number of items in the accounts]—This was in defiance of the Act of the 45th of the King. He said a saving might be made in the Navy alone of five millions,—and if the House should go into a Committee he would prove it. When this Proctor's Bill was taxed, 50 crowns were deducted, and 35 crowns were charged for taxing. When the vessel which this bill related to was brought in, it was valued at 8608 crowns, and yet the whole net produce only amounted to 1900 crowns. He would not trouble the House with what related to himself personally; there were other grounds for calling on the Judge. They had no authority to alter the table of fees contrary to the Act of Parliament. A case had lately occurred where the enormous sum of 3,767 crowns were claimed as expences; but when Captain Bentham threatened to bring the matter under investigation in England, the Judges agreed to deduct 3500 crowns, and to take in all only 267 crowns for charges. He called, therefore, on the Judges to justify their departure from the acts of the 39th, 41st and 45th of the King.

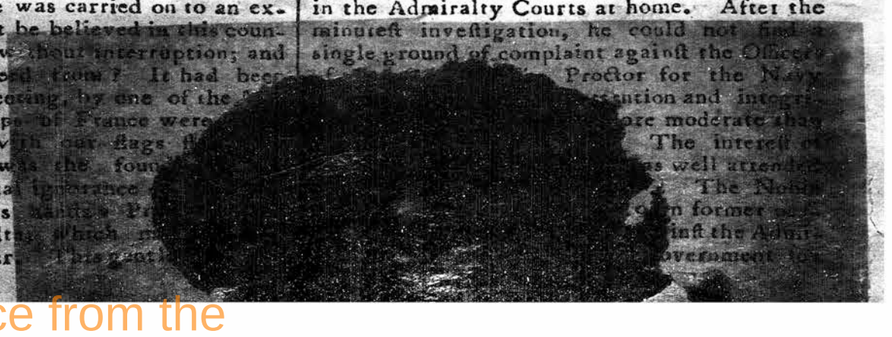
He should therefore move for production of a Copy of the Commission to Dr. Sewel, the Judge, Mr. Jackson, the Marshal, and Mr. Lockhart, the Register of the Vice Admiralty Court of Malta, a List of the Proctors of that Court, a Copy of the Table of Fees in the Act 45 Geo. 3. cap. 72, and of the Table of Fees in the Prize Court at Malta, &c.

Mr. Yorke admitted that the Noble Lord had stated a case which, prima facie, required investigation. With regard to some of the papers called for, however, there might be a difficulty in producing them. It could not be expected that papers in the nature of a private correspondence should be produced. Some of the papers his Lordship was aware must be had from Malta, and therefore no investigation could take place this Session.

Sir John Nicholl, while he admitted with the first Lord of the Admiralty, that the case, as it stood at present, called for inquiry, thought proper at the same time to state, in the absence of his Learned Friend (Sir W. Scot) that he had no controul over the Vice Admiralty Court of Malta in matters of prizes. The Appeal lay to the King in Council, and his Learned Friend was not in the smallest degree responsible. If the abuses charged by the Noble Lord existed, they ought to be corrected; but his doubt was as to the means. His Majesty in Council had authority to correct abuses as to fees, &c.; but no application, as far as he knew, had been made in that quarter. It was the fashion now to come to Parliament in such case. As to the character of the Judge of the Prize Court at Malta, he (Sir J. Nicholl !) not having been in the habit of corresponding with him, could not undertake to speak positively to the point. But having practised with him for some at the same bar, he had every reason to believe that he was a man of talent and integrity, and the Noble Lord knew that he was not wanting in spirit to execute what he thought right. He was absent, and he was a Judge—(Hear, hear !)—and no prejudices ought to be admitted against him, till he had an opportunity of being heard in his defence. He hoped the Noble Lord was under a misapprehension. The regulation of the fees had been probably left to the Judge, because he himself could hardly have any interest in augmenting them. They could hardly fall below 2000l to which sum only he was entitled out of them. From the failure of the Noble Lord in substantiating charges made by him on former occasions, it might be fairly inferred that accusations preferred by him might possibly turn out to be unfounded.

Sir Francis Burdett thought it a little hard that his Noble Friend should be charged with not having made good his former charges by those very persons who had denied him the opportunity of proving them. If there was no official correspondence, the return to the order would state that circumstance.

Mr. Rose said, that when abuses in the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad were detected measures were always taken to rectify them, and proceedings, were at present passing against three of these Courts. But he desired the Noble Lord to point out any impropriety in the Admiralty Courts at home. After the minutest investigation, he could not find a single ground of complaint against the Officers [illegible] Proctor for the Navy [illegible] stitution and integri[illegible] more moderate than [illegible] The interest of [illegible] as well attended [illegible] The Noble [illegible] on former [illegible] inst the Admi[illegible] overnment [illegible]



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e treatment of the prisoners of war.—Both re utterly unfounded. The prisoners, as d been found on inquiry, were even more althy then our Military Regiments.

Mr. Lyttleton had heard from several offi-rs that abuses existed.

Lord Cochrane stated, that having complained to the Admiralty here of a grievance in being obliged to submit to exorbitant charges in the prosecution of a prize cause at Malta, the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General and other lawyers, had been put into his hands, purporting that his plan was to apply to the judge at Malta. He wrote to the Judge accordingly, who referred him to the Proctor, as he did not choose to enter into private correspondence with suitors in causes before him. He then wrote to the Proctor, who sent for answer that it was unprecedented to demand a bill to be taxed that had been paid so long ago as 1808: so that he thought his having got the money a good reason for not parting with it. He then wrote to the Judge, but got no answer and this was the redress he got in the quarter where the Crown Law Officers had advised him to apply. His Lordship further observed that in opposition to the Act of the 45th of the King, the Judge at Malta had not only established, but altered a table of fees. Allusion had been made to the spirited conducted of the Judge; but he had affidavits of Captain Maxwell and others, who were present, that the Judge; had admitted that he had no proof of the crime for which he (Lord C.) had been sent to goal. Against him, however he would proceed in another way, unless he should find it necessary to call for the interference of the House to bring this Judge home. He had consulted lawyers, and understood that he could not proceed against him till he came to this country. As to this former charges, he had been denied the oppportunity of proving them, He concluded by reating his charges of extortion, &c. against the Judge and Marshal.

Mr. Rose denied that the prisoners had been neglected.

Mr. Brand, having made inquiries as to the state of the Prisoners at war, thought it his duty to mention the result, which was, that they were as healthy even at Dartmoor, as persons placed in the must favonrable situations.

Mr. Whitbread said, that if the Official Correspondence did not clear up the case, he would move for further papers if no one else did. It had of late become too much the practice to carry on the essential part of the correspondence of office in a private manner.

Some alterations were then made in the motions. in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the construction of the 45th of the King, relative to the establishment of Tables of Fees in the Prize Courts; after which they were all carried.

R. Yorke's Political Review.

JUNE 15th 1811.

REAPPOINTMENT OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

The most important domestic event which has recently occurred, whether considered in itself or in the effects which it is likely to produce, is the re appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the situation of Commander in Chief. Although the event was not unexpected, yet it nevertheless gives birth to reflections of a very serious character. The Debate in the House of Commons upon the 6th instant throws much light on the general disposition of the public at the circumstance of his Royal Highness's re-appointment. Lord Milton's motion went to the adoption by the House of the following resolution:

"That upon a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which his Royal Highness the Duke of York retired from the command of the army in March, 1809, it appears to that House, that it has been improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent to recommend the appointment of his Royal Highness to that office."

It is obvious from the manner in which this propofed resolution is couched, that it could not fail to lead the House into a review of its past proceedings, and of the recent circumstances which gave rise to them. The House could not censure the appointment as improper and indecorous without retracing t[illegible] own steps, and pronouncing a species of judgment upon themselves. The resolution called upon them to sanction h[illegible] whatever determination [illegible] have come to in 180[illegible] the House rejected [illegible] then it followed [illegible] sure on their fo[illegible] se things, since [illegible] of [illegible] ap[illegible] t[illegible]

Now let us enter seriously into this question: let us review fairly the sentiments promulgated by persons of opposite parties during the discussion on Lord Milton's resolution; let us next inquire into the merits of the case itself; and then, I shall trespass on the reader's time, by offering a few words respecting my own line of conduct both during the inquiry and since. Before I begin, however, I must express the pleasure I feel in announcing that the debate was temperately conducted, that it was not at all influenced by popular clamour on either side, and that those persons who in the course of the enquiry, impudently arrogated to themselves the titles of warm adherents to the house of Brunswick, and of friends to the Duke of York, did not protrude themselves at all on the scene. They all observed a decorous silence, which was the most prudent demeanour they could adopt after the experience they had had of the evil consequences to which their officious loquacity had exposed his Royal Highness on the former occasion. Lord Milton was not charged with jacobinical attempts to bring the House of Brunswick into disrepute; nor were those who felt themselves warranted on the evidence then laid before them to reprobate the conduct of his Royal Highness, stigmatized with the base calumny of being engaged in a conspiracy against that House. It was not necessary now to intimidate, because it was known that the attempt at intimidation had before completely failed in its effect. Instead of hearing every gentleman who spoke his mind out of the House like an honest man branded as a jacobin; we find that language even of the sycophants is moderate and gentlemenly. All is conciliation; nay, the word jacobin, which has been so very serviceable on the other occasions, was never once conjured into existence upon this. And yet, the proposal that the Duke of Yorste should continue in a state of exclusion, evinced in my opinion a much stronger taint of jacobinism than the original attempt to turn him out. For it denotes that the heart is hardened; and it also shews an unforgiving malevolence of temper. According, therefore, to the principle assumed by those who played the part of rampant loyalists in 1809, Lord Milton and the supporters of his resolution ought to be considered as confirmed and incorrigible jacobins in 1811. I am happy, however, to observe that these pettilent calumnies have subsided; and that we are allowed to come to the discussion of such matters without being accused of disloyalty.

The principle upon which Lord Milton grounded his resolution was, that there was every reason to believe his Royal Highness resigned his situation in consequence of the resolutions entered into by the House of Commons in 1809; and that if his Royal Highness had not resigned, the House would have felt itself bound to have proceeded further in the business.

I must confess that I do not approve of the principles on which this question was debated by either side. Lord Milton's construction was certainly a forced one; and instead of shewing this, the opponents of his motion, launched into such a train of quirk and special pleading as weakened materially the legitimate grounds of his Royal Highness's appointment. The House of Commons never resolved that the inquiry into which they had gone, had furnished sufficient evidence to exclude the Duke of York for ever from filling any public situation; in fact, they came to no conclusion at all, which occasioned great surprize at the time, among many persons of all parties. For, it was considered that as the House had gone so deeply into the investigation, it was not consistent either with their dignity, their justice, or their courage, to refrain from some specific judgment declaratory of their conviction of the truth or falsehood of the allegations preferred against his Royal Highness. And it was from this consideration they predicted the return of the Duke of York to office, after a very short lapse of time, as soon as the ferment had evaporated which the inquiry had created.

If then the resolutions of the House did not furnish ground for a motion against the Duke of York's re-appointment, there could be no other pretext for it, except the recorded evidence. But Lord Milton as well as his opponents affected to wave every intention of going into it, although it was expedient for his Lordship to have adverted to it, in order to strengthen the arguments in support of his motion; and it was [illegible] his opponents to appeal [illegible] subsequent disclosures in order to shake the validity of that [illegible]. Now, I will venture to affirm, [illegible] person who, possessing an honest charac[illegible] rise from the perusal of Mrs. [illegible] memoirs, without [illegible] that the evidence of that [illegible] received as credible [illegible]. She has shewn [illegible], an artful, intriguing, malicious, false and vindictive woman; and therefore, her evidence on the recent inquiry, her ingenious interpretations and explanations, should have no other weight then as they stand supported by other indubitable testimony. This was the principle on which I took up the matter in 1809; I admitted that the testimony of so profligate a woman as Mrs. Clarke ought to be courtiously received; nay, I went so far even as to say that it ought to be disbelieved unless other evidence was at hand to bear out her assertions.

But, the picture she has drawn of itself in her book, is by no means the most damning evidence against her: though only within two days after its publication, a circumstance mentioned in it came to my knowledge, which so completely proved her mischievous dexterity in preverting facts, that I was staggered about the credibility of her evidence at the bar of the House of Commons. I may here be reproached with negligence, perhaps with an indifferent sense of loyalty, at not having instantly exposed to the public the machinations and falsehoods I had detected. I can assure my readers that I had written a very long and serious article for this purpose, which I intended for insertion in this Review; and every one must be sensible that I did not consult my own interest as a writer, when I abstained from the publication of facts that must have attracted a great deal of curiosity and attention. But before the manuscript was sent to the press, I was so strongly solicited by the parties concerned not to bring the subject before the public, and was so fully impressed with the conviction that its insertion would cause infinite distress in a distinguished and worthy family, that I abstained from saying any thing upon the subject. The facts, however, are incontrovertible, and are known only to the family alluded to, and to myself; and within this circle they will remain.

To return. Others facts of great importance have been developed since the Inquiry. The character and credibility of the witnesses, have been so strongly impeached after having been scrutinized upon oath, as to make it extremely doubtful whether any credit ought to be given to their declarations. In one instance, wherein the accuser of the Duke of York was concerned, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench said, that there was ground for a charge of subornation of perjury; and it has since been established, on the confession of Mrs. Clarke herself in a court of justice, that she was to receive a valuable consideration for her evidence. These are very strong facts; and I have no doubt, that they would be sufficiently operative in a court of justice to obtain a new trial. For the discovery that the character and credibility of the witnesses were vitiated, would go a great way in the mind of every impartial person for re examining, if not for altering his opinion of their previous evidence. No friend to justice, will affirm that this consideration ought not to have due weight when the merits of any person's punishment from the force of that evidence is under deliberation; especially as Mrs. Clarke denied in the House of Commons having received, or having been promised any consideration for her evidence, yet, when it suited her convenience, she solemnly swore in a court of justice, that she was to have a consideration for that evidence. I maintain that this gives so different a feature to the testimony which came out on the Inquiry, as to disarm the censoriousness of the most rigid opponent of the Duke of York's conduct. Now as the resolutions of the House of Commons did not go to the length of imputing any corruption or participation in corruption to the Duke of York, the question comes to this—Would the negligence or connivance of the Duke of York, supposing either to have been proved against him, warrant such a resolution as that submitted to the House by Lord Milton?

With respect of the manner in which the ministerial party have taken up this matter, I can only say that it would have been easier and certainly more respectful to the House of Commons, after what had passed, to have put it on the plain and obvious ground that the object of that House was not to persecute and proscribe; but to preserve as pure as possible every branch of the public administration. It does not appear upon what principle it has been generally circulated that the ministry disowned this transaction. Mr. Perceval's language in the House was the very reverse; for he distinctly took the responsibility on himself and his colleagues.

"He wished it to be distinctly understood, that their commending the appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to the command of the army was an act for which be it right, or be it wrong, his Majesty's servant were collectively and individually responsible, in facts as well as in law; and he was the more anxious to make this statement, because there seemed to have been something like an attempt to have it supposed that this was an act from which the ministers had been anxious to withdraw themselves."

This was certainly high spirited, and would have been magnanimous, if we had not been accustomed of late years to hear ministers pride themselves upon being responsible, because no one calls them to account.

But, the manner in which they have taken this responsibility upon themselves is highly exceptionable. Who told Mr. Perceval, or any of the ministry, that the army would rejoice at seeing the Duke of York reinstated? How has the sense of the army been collected upon this occasion? Who has been practising secretly with the troops to learn their sentiments? And who has dared to violate the constitution of the country, by taking the sense of an armed body? This is, indeed, a new and dangerous encroachment on the ancient usages of England; and if it be said, that the inference is only hypothetical, I observe that the some guess work will apply as well the other way, and any man is at liberty to assert that this reappointment will not be acceptable to the army; for after all, the person so asserting, gives merely his individual opinion. No one can pretend to affirm with confidence that the restoration of his Royal Highness will give satisfaction throughout the army unless he had collected the sense of the army; and the man who avows that he his taken its sense, deserves to be hanged.

It will be recollected that a club of general officers had very nearly gotten themselves into a serious scrape by only proposing over their bottle an address to his Majesty in favour of Duke of York, pending the inquiry by the House of Commons. But it is a much more alarming consideration that the assumed wish of the army should be obtruded into the debates of the House of Commons, to warp or influence its deliberations. I should like much to see the law which authorizes the army to resolve itself into a deliberative body. Why, at the rate we are going, every division of our troops will have its little Parliament, as in the truly bright and constitutional days of Cromwell; and all this under the sanction, of whom? of Jacobin oh no! they conspire against the House of Brunswick; but under the sanction of men professing themselves to be the most loyal, and the most constitutional persons in the empire.

Thus much of the debates in the House, and of the merits of the case. I shall now conclude with a few words respecting my own line of conduct.

I was the last man, as a public writer, who entered into the examination of the minites of evidence delivered at the bar of the House of Commons on the Duke of York's business, instead of anticipating a decision with eagerness, instead of prejudicing the minds of the people, and even of the representatives of the people, by prejudication and virulent clamour, as the greater part of contemporary authors had done, I preserved silence until the whole evidence was then closed, & I entered into the particulars. I bestowed the greatest care upon the examination, and the result was a strong conviction upon my minp not that the Duke of York was guilty of the charges alledged against him, but that there was sufficient ground made out for sending the case before a competent legal tribunal. Had this measure been then adopted, what would have been the consequence? Subsequent facts proclaim laudly that His Royal Highness would have been honourably acquitted; for he would have had an opportunity of confronting the witnesses in support of the accuser's charges, with other evidence—the witnesses would have been upon oath; and the course of legal examination would have soon elicited the truth from falsehood. Nor would His Royal Highness have been subjected to the punishment of two years' retirement, since we are taught in the new vocabulary of the English langnage, that a voluntary resignation means a punishment inflicted.

Here would be the proper place for me to recant, and beg pardon, as several members of the House of Commons have magnanimously done; and I am sure the public will give me credit for the readiness with which at all times I have retracted my errors whenever they have been detected. But, in the present instance, I must beat a retreat under certain modifications. The determination of the House of Commons, in this case, has no weight whatever with me, any further than as the collective judgment of a large body of men, possessing talents and the means of information. But a juryman who is bound to determine according to evidence, is full as capable of deciding thereupon as the judge upon the bench: for we are not treating of questions of law, we speak of matters of fact. Accordingly, hundreds of persons may cough up their opinions, and thousands may alter their sentiments from the very best motives, as dogs do when they

lick up their own vomit, and find it good of digeſtion; I neverthleſs declare, that if the caſe were again to come under my reviſion, apart from the knowledge I have ſince obtained of the villainous conſpiracy which was at work, and the dextrous lies and forgeries which were uttered and practiſed, during the inquiry, I would give the very ſame identical judgment which I propounded at that time.

Above two months, however, have elapſed ſince I expreſſed my wiſh in this Review to ſee H. R. H, the Duke of York reinſtated. This is a proof, at leaſt, that I was not in the conſpiracy; and at the time that I made mention of this wiſh, no other journal had, I believe, ſuggeſted ſuch an idea. Why then did I hope for this re-appointment; Becauſe I am a rooted enemy to every thing which looks like perſecution; becauſe, from being myſelf the continued victim of perſecution (the merits of which will ſoon come before the public), I hate to ſee it practiſed upon others. Secondly becauſe I hope to ſee Right diſpenſed throughout the army, with impartiality; the complaints of injured officers redreſſed; and the 12th ſection of the articles of war carried into effect. Thirdly, becauſe I look with confidence to the Duke of York's juſtice for the reſtoration of that much injured officer, Captain Foſkett; and for his promotion according to the regulations of the army which had been violated in his perſon.

The good humour with which the nation has ſeen H. R. H's. return to office, is a marked proof of its contempt of his accuſers; indeed they are outcaſts of ſociety, for there is no one who would not feel aſhamed to belong to their aſſociation. It is to be hoped, that the people will learn henceforth not to be too haſty in their judgments, and above all, never to give themſelves into the power of ambitious and intriguing demagogues.

PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Lockhart ſtated, that he held in his hand a Petition, which he felt it his duty to preſent to the Houſe, and he truſted the Houſe would do him the juſtice to believe, that it was with pain and reluctance he preſented it; becauſe it contained matter ſeriouſly affecting the honor and character of a Member of that Houſe, and alſo involved a queſtion reſpecting the privilege of Parliament, which it was deſirable ſhould be clearly underſtood. The Petition was from a perſon named Peter Batty, and ſtated that at or ſince the late election for Stafford, the Petitioner had applied to the preſent Member to know how he could procure the diſcharge of a marine ſoldier from his Majeſty's navy. The Member informed him, that if he gave him fifty guineas, he would procure the diſcharge of the marine from the Admiralty. This was, he underſtood, a practice not only legal, but cuſtomary, authorized by the Admiralty. The petition ſtated, that the petitioner had placed the 50 guineas in the Hon. Member's hands, in one *l.* one *2l.* notes, and a Mancheſter negociable bill for *50l.* The petitioner finding that the marine was not diſcharged, applied to the Member to aſcertain the cauſe, and was informed, that he had paid the money, in the preſence of Mr. Freemantle, to Mr. Tucker, Secretary to the Admiralty, and that the marine would in due courſe be releaſed. After ſome farther time the petitioner applied at the Admiralty, and finding that no money had been there paid, as he had been given to underſtand, he paid, 50 guineas at the proper office, and the marine was diſcharged. The petition then went on to ſtate, that the petitioner found that the Mancheſter bill had been paid away to a grocer at Wimbledon, in diſcharge of a debt contracted by the Member; upon which the petitioner preferred an indictment for obtaining money upon falſe pretences againſt him, at the Surrey ſeſſions, in the ſeſſion after the Epiphany, in the year 1809. From that moment to the preſent, he could not obtain the appearance of the Member to plead to the indictment; and had applied to ſeveral of the Magiſtrates, as alſo to his Majeſty's Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, Lord Ellenborough, for a warrant to compel the Member's appearance to the indictment. This application they had ſeverally refuſed to comply with left thereby they ſhould incur a breach of the privileges of that Houſe. This was the point regarding the privileges of that Houſe, which it appeared to him of importance to have decided. The Petitioner therefore prayed that the Houſe would order the Hon. Member to plead to this indictment, or if not, that they ſhould take ſuch other meaſures for his relief in the premiſes as ſo them in their wiſdom ſhould ſeem meet. The Houſe would believe, he truſted, that he had not taken up this matter lightly, or without having made every neceſſary inquiry. He had written on the ſubject to the Hon. Member, who in anſwer informed him, that being abſent from town he had directed his ſolicitor to appear to the indictment, which he had omitted to do, and added, what he hoped was the caſe, that he had not acted from any immoral or guilty motive. The Hon. Member then proceeded to ſtate, that on the queſtion of privilege he had ſearched the Journals, and could find no caſe wherein that Houſe had claimed privilege againſt indictments for offences; and was about to explain the reſult of his inquiries—when.

The Speaker informed the Hon. Member, that this was matter of grave charge againſt an Hon. Member abſent; and that the invariable courſe of the Houſe in ſuch caſes was to abſtain from proceeding in the abſence of the object of the charge; and to fix the day to take it into conſideration, and to order the Hon. Member to attend in his place on that day, in order that he may have an opportunity of hearing the matter of the charge, and ſubmitting what he may have to urge againſt it.

After a few words from Mr. Lockharts, ths petition was ordered to be taken into conſideration to morrow ſe'nnight, and the Hon. Member (Richard Manſel Philips, Eſq.) whom Mr. Lockhart had omitted to name before, to attend in his place.

Yeſterday, at two o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York held a public levee at his Office in the Houſe Guards, which was attended by not leſs than 500 Geueral and other Officers.

Their Royal Highneſses the Duke of Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge.

The Dukes of Rutland and Montroſe.

Sir H. Burrard, at the head of all the Officers of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards.

Colonel Bailey, at the head of the Officers of the Coldstream Guards.

Sir John Dalrymple, at the head of the Officers of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

General Barter, at the head of the Officers of the 2d Life Guards.

Colonel Olaughlam, at the head of the Officers of the 1ſt Life Guards.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and Colonel Grant, at the head of the Officers of the 15th Light Dragoons.

Lord Paget, at the head of all the Officers of the 7th Light Dragoons.

Major-General Macleod, at the head of all the Officers of the Royal Artillery in or near London.

Colonel Robinſon, at the head of all the Recruiting Staff.

General Calvert, at the head of the Adjutant General's Staff.

General Brownrigg, at the head of the Quarter-Maſter-General's Staff.

Lord Mulgrave and his Staff.

Lord Chatham ditto.

Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, and the Staff of Chelsea Hoſpital.

Commiſſary General in Chief and his Staff.

Dr. Weir, (and his Staff) a Director General of the Medical Board.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge, at the head of the Staff of Home Diſtrict.

The Levee was underſtood to be a general aſſembly of Military officers, to congratulate his Royal Highneſs up to his re-appointment to be Commander in Chief.

FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

DINNER AT THE FREEMASONS TAVERN.

Saturday a dinner was given to the Iriſh Delegates. by the friends of Religious Liberty. Upwards of 400 perſons ſat down to dinner at ſeven o'clock, amongſt whom were many Noblemen of the firſt diſtinction, whether for rank, property, or talents, in the United Kingdom. The Earl of Moira preſided, the Earl of Fingal on his right, and Lord Caſtleroſs, the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Kenmare, on his left; then the Earl of Donoughmore, the Dukes of Bedford and Argyle, the Earl of Hardwicke, Stanhope, and Ormond; Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ponſonby, Lord George Grenville, Sir John Doyle, Meſſrs. Whitbread, Sheridan, & Hutchinson. At the ſecond table were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Colbrock. Sir John Cox Hippiſley, Mr. Calcraft, and many other Members of Parliament.

The Stewards were unceaſing in their exertions for the general accommodation, particularly Mr. P. Moore and General Mathew.

After the cloth was removed. *Non Nobis Domine* was given in a fine ſtyle by Meſſrs. Smith, Elliott, Leet, and Fitzſimmons. The firſt toaſt was—

The King, and a ſpeedy reſtoration to his health,—(Applauſes)—"God ſave the King."

Lord Moira then roſe, and, ſaid that he was now to give a toaſt, reſpecting which he eſtimated their feelings too juſtly to think it neceſſary to ſay more than—

The Prince Regent—(Applauſes for ſome minutes.)—Song, "The Prince and Old England, for ever."

The Queen and Royal Family.

The Earl of Moira then roſe, and ſpoke in ſubſtance as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen, at no period of my public life, when I have felt myſelf obliged to deliver my ſentiments upon any great public queſtion, have I left more real difficulty, more unaffected embarraſſment than I now do in riſing to addreſs you—not, Gentlemen, that I am ignorant of that generous kindneſs and good nature with which I know you are prepared to anticipate my efforts this day to pleaſe you; but that in riſing to call your attention to the object of our meeting, I cannot but feel the vaſt magnitude of the theme itſelf, and my utter inability to do it any thing like juſtice—*(Applauſes)*—The only way I have to relieve myſelf and you, is to turn your obſervations from the inadequacy of the ſpeaker to the grandeur of the ſubject—*(Applauſes)*—to commune with your own generous minds upon it, and dwell for a moment on the nature of that glorious cauſe which we are now aſſembled to celebrate—*(Applauſes)*—For what, Gentlemen, is that cauſe? The cauſe of the Catholics? No. The cauſe of the Proteſtants? No. The cauſe of Iriſhmen? No. But the cauſe of all mankind—and more than even that—the cauſe of truth!—*(Applauſes)*—Upon ſuch a theme it is ſcarcely poſſible to think with a ſtrength and a greatneſs proportionate to its native ſublimity; who, then, can pretend to ſpeak upon it? Or who to realize in mere words theſe mighty conceptions, which ſo exalt, enlarge, and purify the ſoul, that is capable of them;—*(Applauſes.)*—Therefore, Gentlemen, all thoſe good wiſhes which communicate between ſect and ſect, however amiable, are yet ſo only becauſe they diſtinguiſh without dividing us, and are nothing when compared with that diviner ſympathy, that takes within its nobler range not individuals, but the ſpecies, not ſectariſt but man not a ſect but a world—*(Applauſes)*—The cauſe of the Iriſh Catholics has, no doubt, its own immoveable grounds and unanſwerable claims; but it is yet infinitely ſuperſeded by that infinitely greater one, whoſe eternal principle is the univerſal recognition of the indefeaſible right of every Britiſh ſubject, of every human being, to worſhip his God in the way his conſcience tells him he ought—*(Applauſes.)*—Such is the pure, ſimple, abſtract, immutable truth, by which the friend to religious liberty regulates his views of his neighbour's faith, and upon which reſts in ſecurity for ever the cauſe which we are now met to worſhip—*(Applauſes)*—The Iriſh Catholic had he no other claim to his rights, would have an all-ſufficient one in this; but, Gentlemen, I need not remind you that he has many other, and many other ſtrong ones. All that he derives from local circumſtances ſerve but to ſtrengthen the abſtract juſtice of his claims. The Noblemen upon my right and left, and the highly reſpected characters who have accompanied them, are the repreſentatives of a people, whoſe high qualities are rapidly brightening upon the narrow prejudices of their enemies. They have come to this country to demand, in the name of that people, a participation in thoſe rights which their valour got for you, and which that valour, in a thouſand forms, is now bleeding on a foreign land to maintain and ſecure to you for ever. There may be men who can daily witneſs thoſe ſervices, and yet deny theſe claims. There may be men who, while thankfully receiving and greedily enjoying the boon and bounty of Iriſh blood can, without a bluſh, refuſe to Iriſhmen thoſe rights that blood flows ſo freely to ſuſtain. But I am rejoiced to ſay, that they are hourly ſhrinking into numbers as contemptible as their principles—*(Applauſes.)*—Let us, Gentlemen, leave them to diſſipate before the march of truth. We will not deſcend to be angry at their ſtupid hoſtility. The language of party politics could only blaſpheme the high purpoſes of this day's feſtival. We war not with, but againſt animoſity: but let they who refuſe the rightful demands of our Catholic brethren, let them ſay what they have ſeen in the conduct of the Iriſh Catholics to afford the ſlighteſt pretence for withholding from them juſtice. The Iriſh Delegates, in the name of the Iriſh people, challenge the ſcrutiny of their enemies. Let their enemies examine their conduct, and ſay whether they have not, for the laſt ſix hundred years, upheld the ſtability of the Government that oppreſſed them.—*(Applauſes)*—Let him who reſiſts the claims of ſuch men, make it out to his own conſcience upon what one principle of truth or juſtice he can profanely interpoſe his bigotry between the ſoul of man and his Maker, in order to rob him of God's beſt bleſſing, and poiſon his reliſh for exiſtence, by ſeparating life and liberty.—*(Applauſes)*—For what is life without liberty? Unlawfully to take away my life is a crime of the deepeſt enormity; and is it nothing, unjuſtly, to take away my liberty? Or rather, Gentlemen, ſay which of the two murders is the moſt foul and moſt unnatural?—*(Applauſes)*—There can be no genuine freeman, who muſt not feel that of all murders, the groſſeſt in itſelf, and the moſt deplorable in its conſequences, is the murder of human rights—*(Applauſes)*—Gentlemen, we live in times in which, for our own ſakes, we ought to be liberal, if ever the three countries were called upon to unite heart and hand for their common ſecurity, and their common glory, that period is the preſent. Let us then individually and collectively promote the great work of peace—The interchange of benevolence, which has been perpetually circling from one end of this great room to the other ſince we met, will not retard that truly Chriſtian object—*(Applauſes)*—Let us look to our Noble gueſts with the reſpect due to the Repreſentatives of a great people, and to their own conſiſtent and patriotic characters—indeed, when I reflect upon the patient loyalty, the ready confidence, the generous forgiviveneſs, the conſtitutional perſeverance, the loftineſs of ſpirit, the frankneſs of heart, the unwavering fidelity which the Iriſh Catholics have evinced amid ſuch trials, I cannot help lamenting that ſuch great qualities ſhould for ſo long a time have met with ſo bad a return, and that there can be any perſons ſo blind as to object to them what conſtitutes one of their ſtrongeſt claims to our reſpect—their conſcientious adherence to the faith of their forefathers, in proud defiance of all the temptations held out to make them ſwerve from it—*(Applauſes)*.—Gentlemen, I repeat that union ſhould be our grand object—united and the ſtorms of Europe would go over us harmleſsly—we might then lay our head on our pillow and ſleep in ſecurity. To thoſe our gueſts the Repreſentatives of the Iriſh Catholics, let us now give the hearty pledge of welcome—let us drink to the high title of their miſſion—they come to us with the free offering of their good wiſhes, and the memory of their great and eſſential ſervices in the cauſe of mutual good and harmony—let us greet them in the ſpirit of their miſſion, and may the time be not far diſtant when they will fully enjoy, what we enjoy, by the means of the brave people they repreſent.

The Earl of Fingal and the Iriſh Delegates—three times three—(applauſes continued for ſome minutes).—Tune, "Garroyne."

The Earl of Fingal roſe, apparently much agitated—he ſaid, that the manner in which his health and that of his Noble and Honourable Friends, the Iriſh Delegates, had been received, ſo overpowered him, that he feared his emotions would not allow him to do more than ſimply to thank them. The ſpeech they had juſt heard was above all praiſe—the principles expreſſed in it were worthy of the eloquence which adorned them. He had been all his life an earneſt well-wiſher to religious liberty—not merely becauſe of his Catholic countrymen, but on account of his love for the United Kingdom. In a ſincere wiſh for the proſperity of both iſlands he yielded to none—and as the beſt and ſpeedieſt means to ſecure that proſperity for ever he was, and had been, a warm friend to the principles of religious liberty—"I have come," ſaid the Noble Earl, "deputed by my Catholic countrymen to aſk for religious liberty—may that liberty which I aſk for, be your's for ever."—*(Loud applauſes)*—The Noble Earl then propoſed the health of their Noble Chairman,

The Earl of Moira,

which we need ſcarce ſay was drank with enthuſiaſm.

Lord Moira returned thanks in a ſhort ſpeech, replete with his accuſtomed energy and point.

The next toaſts were—

The Cauſe of Religious Liberty all over the world—three times three—Our Fleets and Armies—The Land we Live in—"Rule Britannia"—Proſperity to Ireland—"St. Patrick's Day"—The Stewards.—"Fly not yet."

Lord Stanhope, as one of the Stewards, returned thanks in their name, and in doing ſo begged leave to congratulate them on the glorious victory they had ſo lately obtained, over bigotry and intolerance, in the Houſe of Lords—*(Applauſes)*—that liberty muſt ere long produce another ſtill more glorious and deciſive victory—*Applauſes)*—the grand uſe of thoſe victories would be to ſhew us how to gain other—the art was very ſimple when it was known—it was neither more nor leſs than keeping together, and acting together—*(Applauſes)*—the victory gained the other day was not gained by any ſect, nor by the Diſſenters, but by the Friends of Religious Liberty throughout the country—*(Applauſes)*—He beſought them in their proſecution of this moſt glorious of all religious cauſes, ever to keep in mind the fable of the Bundle of Sticks, which, while united, could never be broken—*(Applauſes)*.—He concluded by propoſing to them a toaſt—

A long pull, a ſtrong pull and, above all, a pull altogether.

Laughter and applauſes continued for ſome minutes)

Tune—"Lord Moira's Welcome to Scotland."

Lord Stanhope's toaſt was then drank with three times three.

The noble Chairman then roſe and ſaid, that the toaſt which he now had to propoſe, was the health of a Nobleman too well known and revered by every friend of religious liberty to need any introduction from him. After the health of the Iriſh Delegates naturally followed that of the diſtinguiſhed Nobleman to whom the Catholics had committed the eloquent aſſertion of their rights in the Upper Houſe of Parliament. But had he not been rewarded by ſo proud a ſelection, the whole courſe of his political life would have been more than enough to have made the mere mention of his name in that aſſembly his beſt eulogium.

The Earl of Donoughmore—three times three.

(Loud applauſes.)

Mr. Hutchinſon ſaid, that he much regretted that the abſence of his Noble relative, who had been obliged to retire in conſequence of a ſudden indiſpoſition, had thrown upon him the unexpected embarraſſment of endeavouring to convey to them his ſenſe of the honour they had juſt conferred upon him. The manner in which they had drank the health of his Noble relative was, he confeſſed, but ill calculated to remove that embarraſſment—*Applauſes)*—To thank them in proportion as he felt, he found it impoſſible, and all that he could do was, to entreat of them to impute the weakneſs of his expreſſions to the ſtrength of his feelings—*(Applauſes)*—There were few indeed who came better prepared for the enjoyment of ſuch a day as that was than himſelf and his Noble relative. Religious liberty had very early made an eſſential part of their religion—*(Applauſes)*.—All the beſt principles of a wiſe and enlightened toleration had been ſo early and ſo aſſiduouſly inculcated upon their minds, that education became, as it were, inſtinct, and the love of religious liberty, as ſtrong as the love of life.—*Applauſes)*.—And if he might ſeize the opportunity the abſence of his Noble relative had afforded, of ſaying that of him which he could not ſay of himſelf, he would add, that the political life of that Noble Lord had not diſgraced the principles in which he had been brought up—*(Loud Applauſes)*.—That he had never forgotten that he was the head of a family whoſe prudeſt inheritance was the earlieſt, the boldeſt, and the moſt uniform aſſertion of the rights of their Catholic countrymen.—*(Applauſes)*—That he was deſcended from a father whoſe religion wiſhed the bleſſings of religious liberty to all mankind—*(Applauſes)*—of a father whoſe life had been a war with prejudice—*(Applauſes)*—and who when liberality was cried down, and out of faſhion, ſtood forth with conſtancy in behalf of four fifths of his countrymen.—*(Applauſes)*—Theſe, ſaid Mr. H. were leſſons which it was impoſſible for my noble relative either to forget or to renounce. He has been true to your cauſe at times leſs favourable to it than the preſent and has lived to ſee the example he then ſet ſanctioned by many now who then condemned it.—*(Applauſes)*.—It has not been a new incident in his life to be honoured with your approbation; but in his uniform devotion to the cauſe of the Catholics, he has been only true to the privilege of his birth right. In his rigid and undeviating adherence to the precepts and example of a revered parent, he has paid the beſt tribute to the memory of his virtues—virtues which entailed upon his children the love of religious liberty as the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon will be expoſed for Sale by Public Auction at a Warehouſe belonging to Mr. DAVIES, ſituated near the Bakehouſe in Town, 1000 Bags of Bengal Sugar in lots of five Bags each for the Accommodation of Purchaſers; the Sale to continue from day to day, (Sunday's excepted) untill the whole is diſpoſed of. The Conditions of Sale, will be made known when the ſame take place.

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Governor in Council.

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Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY, 19th December 1811.

Courier Preſs.

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BOMBAY, 14th December 1811

Courier Preſs.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page)

p[illegible]nd moſt honourable title to the rightful inheritance of his name and fortune.—*(Applauſes)*—Gentleman, your cauſe has long ceaſed to be hopeleſs; it is in a progreſſive courſe. Sooner or later the Catholics will be free, and Great Britain be invincible.—*(Applauſes)*—While I liſtened this day with admiration to the ſpeech of our Noble Preſident, and ſaw how thoſe great and changeleſs truths uttered in behalf of religious liberty were received by this great aſſembly; when I perceived the very ſtrength of your emotions ſtruggling with your efforts to expreſs them; I could not help feeling that our cauſe was already gained—*(Applauſes)*—We will perſevere, Gentlemen, ſteadily and conſtitutionally. We will ſave the bigoted from the ruin their blindneſs would bring down upon themſelves and us, and finally ſecure, in the full enfranchiſement of the Iriſh Catholic, the ſalvation of the empire.—*(Applauſes)*

The Earl of Moira—"If the recorded life the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be not enough of itſelf to recommend him to the friends of religious liberty, I know not what powers of language muſt not fail in doing ſo."

The Right Hon. Henry Grattan—drank with three times three, and great applauſes.)—Tune, "Volunteers of Ireland."

Mr. Grattan then roſe, and ſpoke to the following effect—"I am grateful for the diſtinction you have paid me in drinking my health—I am grateful for the manner of it—I thank you for the honour you have perſonally done me—I thank you more for the principle upon which your having done it, did yourſelves ſtill greater honour. That principal is great, and will endure, while prejudices that oppoſe it are neceſſarily low, mean, and ſhort-lived. They have all, more or leſs, the principle of death within them; and all their malice, inveteracies, and violencies, will not make them the leſs mortal. They may rage or ſleep, but they muſt die—*(Applauſe.)*—The right we claim is ſimple; it relies upon no reference to another, but is ſelf-evident. If a man has not a right to worſhip his God according to his conſcience—if this right be wreſted from him, what are thoſe you leave him,—*(Applauſes)*—if a man can juſtly deprive another of this right, where is the tyranny you may not legalize and juſtify? What we ſeek is not religious toleration, but religious right—*(Applauſes)*—becauſe every man has a right to worſhip his God, and no man has a right to dictate to another how he ſhall worſhip him—*(Applauſes)*.—For what is the beſt manner to each man?—That which his own conſcience thinks to be the beſt. This is the teſt. Religion is the free offering of the ſoul, and conſcience alone can make it acceptable. It is ſincere, or it is nothing, and therefore no man, no King, no Parliament, no Miniſter, no people, have a right to compel a man to worſhip God contrary to his conſcience—*(Applauſes)*—The very propoſition appears moſt abſurd in its own naked ſtatement. Its nonſenſical becauſe it would call infidelity a teſt of faith. It is madneſs, becauſe it would tear aſunder conſcience religion, and make the one exiſt in its hoſtility to the other—*(Applauſes)*—But theſe irregularities muſt in time give way to the progreſs of order; and the two great iſlands, Old England and Old Ireland, would yet grow older in the interchange of mutual love, mutual renown, and mutual proſperity.—*(Applauſes)*.—As the firſt ſtep to the accompliſhment of that time, I would ſay, the Iriſh Catholics have ſent over a Petition, in which they pray for the reſtoration of their rights. May that prayer be proſperous!—*(Applauſes)*—I wiſh you all that a great people can deſire, when I with equal rights and equal privileges to all our fellowcitizens.—*(Applauſes for ſome minutes.)*

Lord Moira then roſe and gave

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, and may the memory of his Adminiſtration in Ireland regulate the conduct of all who may ſucceed him.—(Three times three, with reiterated plaudits.

The Duke of Bedford, on his health being drank, ſaid, the very flattering manner in which the toaſt propoſed by the Noble Chairman had been received (an honour both unexpected and unmerited by him) claimed his warmeſt acknowledgements: he muſt attribute it ſolely to the anxious and earneſt ſolicitude which had uniformly actuated him in his endeavours to do juſtice to the Catholics of Ireland; during the ſhort period of his adminiſtration in that country; and the kindneſs, the confidence, and the ſupport which he had received from the great and loyal body of men, under trying and difficult circumſtances, had made a deep impreſſion of gratitude on his mind, which nothing could alter or diminiſh. With no pretenſions to eloquence, he truſted he might be permitted to ſay, in the plain language of a plain man, that he had invariably conſidered the cauſe of the Catholics of Ireland, as the cauſe of truth and juſtice itſelf; reſting on the ſame eternal and immutable principles, ſuch a cauſe muſt and will ultimately prevail. He felt it would be unſeemly in him, to interrupt the conviviality of the day, by attempting to add one ſingle word to what had been ſo ably and eloquently urged by his Noble Friend in the Chair, in ſupport of the juſt and vital queſtion they were that day met to recognize; and he would content himſelf with ſaying, that every ſentiment, every expreſſion, every word uttered by the Noble Lord on that momentous meaſure, had his entire and cordial concurrence.

Lord Moira then gave

Lord Hardwicke, and his Adminiſtration in Ireland—(three time three, and loud and long continued applauſes.)

The Earl of Hardwicke, in a neat but ſhort ſpeech, returned his thanks. He ſaid, that one of the principal objects of his adminiſtration in Ireland was to repreſs party animoſity—*(Loud applauſes)*—and more eſpecially to reſtrain that groſs and coarſe ill language, by which the virulent bigotry of weak men endeavoured to prolong the unhappy diſſentions of their country.—*(Loud applauſes.*—His object was virtually to realize the union between the two countries, by taking every ſtep beſt calculated to promote the growth of their mutual confidence.—*(Applauſes)*.

The Noble Chairman next propoſed the health of the Right Honorable George Ponſonby.—*(Applauſes.)*

Mr. Ponſonby, in returning his thanks, ſaid that if he had wanted any further incitement in the cauſe of religious liberty, their approbation would have ſupplied it—*(Applauſes)*;—but he truſted, that if the courſe of his public life could bear teſtimony to any one fact, it was this, that in the cauſe of religious liberty he did not need a ſpur—*(Applauſes)*—The liberal principles in which he had been bred had made him patriotically as well as practically, a friend to the civil and religious liberties of his countrymen. It was a cauſe in which our beſt feelings, in which all that ennobled human nature was intereſted; and he would tell the Britiſh part of the company, that this was not merely the cauſe of the Iriſh Catholics but their own cauſe, and that when the [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Iriſh Catholics [illegible] and to doubt [illegible] was no confidence [illegible] Catholics that [illegible] ding affection [illegible] ultimate ſucceſs [illegible] in future time [illegible] delayed to [illegible] was not only [illegible] ing benefit to [illegible]

The N[illegible]

The [illegible]

Sheridan [illegible]

Tune [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] ing the [illegible] cumſtances [illegible] berty, and after having heard his admirable ſpeech echoed in the moſt eloquent ſpeeches of thoſe who followed him, now turns upon me and drags me forth to your obſervation in a way that no doubt calls for my acknowledgments, and my *moſt ſerious* acknowledgments I beg leave now to tender to the Noble Chairman—*(Laughter and applauſes)*.—What you have already heard, Gentlemen, I will not weaken by repeating; at the ſame time that I ſhould be moſt unwilling to diſturb the harmony of ſuch a meeting, yet I cannot refrain from obſerving upon what appeared to me an unhappy expreſſion that fell from an Hon'ble Friend of mine, Colonel Hutchinſon, in the heat of his very animated ſpeech. He uſed the words religious toleration—what is religious toleration but another name for mitigated perſecution?—*(Applauſes)*—He knew that the family of his Hon. Friend are enemies to perſecution in any form, and however mitigated or qualified. He knew the worth and liberal ſentiments that ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the character of that Gentleman's illuſtrious relative (Lord Hutchinſon.)—*(Applauſes.)*—Therefore might it be the more dangerous to hear the vicious phraſeology of "religious toleration" fall from the lips of any member of that family—we do not claim religious toleration, as was ſo well ſaid by my Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Grattan, the great and conſiſtent Iriſh patriot, what we claim is religious right—*(Applauſes)*;—therefore I cannot but complain of ſuch a miſapplication of the terms, as to call toleration right, or right toleration—*(Applauſes)*:—they are not only diſtinct, but in a meaſure oppoſite; and I cannot help reminding the Hon. Gent. that it is a ſort of courtly interpretation that would ſubſtitute mere words for things. I give him the fulleſt credit for his ſincerity, zeal, and talents, but ſtill I could not let the word toleration paſs without ſome animadverſion. Gentlemen, I have now only to ſay, that ſo fully do I enter into the purpoſes of this meeting, and ſo highly do I calculate upon its good effects, that I truſt it will be annual—*(Loud and repeated burſts of applauſe)*.—Let us, among our other anniverſaries, devote one to the genius of religious liberty—*(Applauſes.)*—Gentlemen, I ſhall now ſit down, giving you this the firſt wiſh of my heart, that our next meeting may be, not to celebrate our progreſs to the attainment of the religious liberties of our fellowſubjects, but the attainment itſelf.—*(Applauſes continued for ſome minutes)*.

Mr. Hutchinſon begged the indulgence of the meeting for one moment.—(*Hear, hear!*)—His Right Hon. Friend had charged him with having uſed the words "religious toleration." He certainly had made uſe of thoſe words; but he had uſed them as ſynonimous to religious liberty.(*Applauſes*)—The Right Hon. Gentleman muſt have known very little of his political life or character, to have ſuſpected him for a moment as capable of uſing thoſe words in any invidious ſenſe. If the Right Honourable Gentleman did not think he uſed them in that ſenſe, why did he think them worthy of his animadverſion? Surely the Right Hon. Gentleman was not one who would ſubſtitute words for things: and if his (Mr. H's) meaning was right and intelligible, was it fair to inſiſt upon that meaning, the weakneſs or vagueneſs of his expreſſions. I have given (ſaid Mr. H) better proofs than mere words, of my ſpeak hoſtility to every ſpecies of illiberality and corruption, and I have, in my place in Parliament, done all that lay within my humble power to oppoſe the progreſs of both. If, indeed, I had been bleſſed with tranſcendant powers of mind—if I had the command of all the arts of perſuaſion, the authority of a matchleſs wit, and an unrivaled eloquence, then indeed ſhould I feel the great and ſerious claim my country would have had upon the aſſiduity, diligence, and conſtancy of my efforts in her cauſe—and then ſhould I have been the laſt man to cenſure with verbal criticiſm, the ſpeſes of an honeſt man's efforts while advocating an honeſt cauſe.—(*Applauſes.*)—I have but one word more—the Right Honorable Gentleman talked of mitigated perſecution—does he know the family whom he honoured with his eulogium, when he applies, however indirectly, ſuch a term to them? He has talked alſo of courtly interpretations—what he means by them I ſhall leave to his better experience in courts to explain: but this I will ſay, that no court influence has ever or ſhall make me ſhrink from the fearleſs diſcharge of my duty to the public.—(*Applauſes.*)

Mr. Sheridan.—"The Hon. Gentleman either did not hear all that I ſaid, or has greatly miſunderſtood me. I never imputed to him any motives unworthy the cauſe of religious liberty; ſo far from it, that I gave him full credit for his intentions, while I took the liberty of animadverting upon what appeared to me unguarded intricacy of expreſſion."

The next toaſt was Mr. Whitbread—who roſe, and in a ſpeech, to which we feel ourſelves at preſent utterly incompetent to do juſtice, returned his thanks to the meeting. He ſaid, that the leſs pretention he had to the honour juſt conferred on him, the greater muſt be his gratitude. He truſted to their candour in making every allowance for him, who had no pretentions to eloquence, and came after a diſplay of oratory that not even his experience had often known to be equalled. He could only expreſs his hearty concurrence in all that had been ſaid, and ſaid ſo well by thoſe who had preceded him. This meeting had certainly a general ſubject, but the Catholics of Ireland were neceſſarily its prominent feature. The claims of Ireland upon this country, he did not think it was in the power of even Iriſh eloquence to rate too highly—(*Applauſes*),—the word toleration, which had excited his Hon. Friend near him, to the verbal criticiſm of his Right Hon. Friend oppoſite, was an inſtance how the language of intolerance had crept in upon our habits of ſpeech, even amongſt the warmeſt friends of religious liberty—(*Applauſes*).—The friends of religious liberty were not ſo much the friends of Ireland or of this country, as of truth itſelf, that muſt be ultimately and eternally triumphant. He rejoiced at all diſcuſſion in this country relating to the affairs of Ireland, becauſe he imputed all her evils to our ignorance of her claims—her qualities and her defects. Iriſh genius and Iriſh valour were at this moment doing the work that was to eſtabliſh our liberties for ever. We had her valour employed in ſucceſsfully fighting our enemies abroad, and her eloquence as ſucceſsfully combating, our prejudices at home.—(*Loud applauſes*).—And yet how much was it to be deplored that in a country teeming with the mines of wealth, pure gold—native and unalloyed—that ſuch is the infatuated bigotry of ſome men, that while they ſee and acknowledge the precious treaſures that nature meant to be freely and bountifully enjoyed; that yet they ſhrink, with a ſullen ſuperſtition, from the uſe of that which they know to be eſſential to their ſecurity and happineſs—(*Loud applauſes*).—He hoped, however, that for the ſake of them and of their country, that they would ſoon be emancipated from this worſe than bondage of the mind; and that they would at length learn to thank the giver of all good for the grateful enjoyment of his beſt bleſſings. The cauſe was indeed progreſſive; ſo great in [illegible], that even the claims of the Iriſh Catholics were [illegible]—prejudice and bigotry were rapidly on the [illegible] the dawn was already viſible, and the truth that [illegible] been ſo long hid from us, would ſoon ariſe [illegible] our forth the flood of everlaſting day. Mr. [illegible] ſeen ſat down amidſt applauſes that would [illegible] extravagant to thoſe who had not heard

[illegible] then gave the health of his gallant com- [illegible] Sir J. Doyle, and the Prince's own Iriſh [illegible] 87th.—Tune," Sprig of Shillelagh"

[illegible] gallant General, in a ſhort ſpeech, recapitulated [illegible] various atchievements of the 87th, the account of [illegible] which was received with repeated tumults of applauſe.

It being now paſt twelve, the Noble Chairman and his guests, together with the Duke of Bedford, Lord [illegible] Hardwicke, &c. &c. retired amid the general plaudits

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